TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Yesterday's bank clearings were 35,948,421; balances, \$35,668. Local discount rates were firm between 5 and 6 per cent. Domestic exchange was quoted as follows: New York, 30c premium bid, 40c premium asked: Chicago, par bid, 19c premium asked; Cin-cinnati, Louisville and New Orleans, 19c discount bid, par asked.

Wheat closed lower at 774c b. Sept ; 79 @81c No. 2 red. Corn closed lower at 4815 b. Sept.: 48249c No. 2 mixed. Oats closed at 31% 231% c a. Sept.; 35c No. 2 mixed. The local market for spot cotton was un-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

George W. Beavers, former superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, has been indicted on a charge of
complicity in illegally obtaining a Government contract.

Doctor S. P. Langley's nerodrome, soon to be tested, will make him a famous man or will prove the work of years a failure.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN. Detectives and relatives are unable to ob-Children return from Industrial Farm at Eureka, Mo., tired and sunburned, but nevertheless happy.

Thomas A. Cleage admitted that his commission company had no corporate ex-

The Grand Avenue Hotel was leased again to the Gerardis and will be handsomely im-"Lord" Barrington is ill and his preliminary trial Monday may be postponed.

Mortuary record for week showed de-crease in death rate. St. Louis gave \$60,000 to the flood relief

Lewis Lyons, testifying in the Imboden-Pierce case, told of Imboden having ex-pressed an intention of taking a trip with his "sweetheart" after his daughter's mar-

Miss Edna Kinsey and Fred Baird are married in Belleville Countess Celli, former second violinist in the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Orchestra

sues for divorce. Policeman Philip Kraemer of East St. Louis fights a duel in the dark with two

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Professor W. C. Phipps was drowned in cloudburst at Crawford, Neb. Two boys discover a railway bridge had been burned away near Alhambra, Ill., and flag a fast express train in time to avert a wreck which undoubtedly would have ost many lives.

The Grand Jury at Evansville, Ind., re-turns a report exonerating the State militia for its conduct in the recent race riots there. The action of several firms in discharging soldiers in their employ for serv ing in the riots is heartily condemned. Governor Richard Yates of Illinois returns from Europe on the steamer Cam-

A boy baby was born to former President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland at Gray Gables, Buzzards' Bay, Mass.

Justice Samuel Lumpkin of the Georgia Supreme Court dies in Washington City. A witness in the trial of Collins at Union, Mo., testified that when Rudolph saw the posse coming to arrest them he said: "We will have to shoot our way out," and that after Detective Schumacher fell pierced by half a dozen bullets, the outlaw exclaimed: "We will have the own way build." We got the one we wanted."

A powder magazine explodes near Parish burg, Va., just as a passenger train is pass-ing 200 yards away. Two persons are killed and sixteen passengers on the train are

The first bale of this season's cotton sold at Galveston, Tex., for \$238.

A man thought to be William Rudolph, the Union Bank robber, was chased by a posse near Tamms, Ill., and a running battle ensued.

The farmers of Kansas are faced by a serious car famine. It is said to be an impossibility to get all the cars necessary to move the mammeth wheat crop.

The Missouri National Guard will go into

encampment at Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph, Mo., to-day.

The Illinois State Militia encampment at Camp Lincoln will take up the practice of riot duty. Officers will attend a dinner in por of Governor Yates.

FOREIGN

England is agitated over a discussion whether the Englishman is retrograding physically and mentally.

Countess Russell has accepted her coach-man husband and authorized a statement to the public to the effect that they had agreed to forgive and forget the past.

The Russian Foreign Office issues a state ment to the effect that even had the Klich enev petition in itself been acceptable the Russian Government would have considered its publication before being presented a

Great interest is manifested throughout Great Britain in the coming visit of the King to Ireland. An elaborate programme has been arranged for his stay in Dublin.

The last instructions given by James Mc-Nell Whistler were that no information whatever concerning his last illness and death should be given to the newspapers of The publication of the official correspondence between Germany and Great Britain on the subject of the German and Cana-

dian tariffs cuts the ground from under Joseph Chamberlain's feet. English builders are astonished by the

feats performed by Americans engaged is extensive construction work in England. Superficial cancer has been cured by ra-dium at the Charing Cross Hospital.

SPORTING.

Winners at Delmar yesterday were: Lynch, Emma Meyer, Atlas, Miss Golightly, Stand Pat, Hook-Se-Oka and W. B. Gates. Brooklyn defeated Cardinals by score of

The Reliance covers the distance from New Haven to New London in record-breaking time, decisively beating the Constitu

George Gardiner and Lou Houseman are in the city, and Jack Root will arrive to-

Marine Intelligence.

Rotteronm, July 18.—Arrived: Rhyndam from New York. Delaware Breakwater, July 18 -- Passed up: Friesland, from Liverpool.
Yokohama, July 18.—Arrive1 previously:
Steamers Athenian, Vancouver, for Hong-

Kong: Gaelic, San Francisco, via Honolulu for Hong-Kong; Pyo Maru, Scattle, for Hong-Kong; Victoria, Tacoma, for Hong-

Yokohama, July 18.—Arrivel previously: Steamer Hyades, Tacoma, for Port Arthur and Taku. Antwerp, July 18. — Sailed: Steamer Kroonland, New York, Liverpool, July 18.—Sailed: Umbria, New

Queenstown, July 18.-Salled: Menomi-

nee, New York.
Liverpool, July 18.—Arrived: Georgic, London, July 18.—Arrived: Steamer Min-

Dondon, July 18.—Arrived: Steamer Min-nesota, Philadelphia. Glasgow, July 18.—Salacia, Montreal; July 17. Sardinian, Montreal. Bremen, July 18.—Arrived: Kaiser Wil-helm der Grosse, New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. July 18.—Arrived: Grosser Variant New York, via Plymouth for

Kurfurst, New York, via Plymouth, for Bremen and proceeded, Havre, July 18.—Salled: La Bretagne,

Liverpool, July 18.-Arrived: Lucania, New York, via Queenstown.

ner, has appointed H. C.

Norcross Appointed Deputy. REIURIJC SPECIAL Carlyle, Ill., July 18.-A. J. Lovejoy, State

Norcross of Carlyle Deputy Game Warden for Clinton County. Patal Shooting at Eufaula. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Dufaula, I. T., July 18.—Bert Tucker shot and led Jim M. Braw four miles south of Eufaula 19 o'clock this morning. Tucker surrendered Constable A. M. Milam. The preliminary trial

WHISTLER'S LAST ILLNESS MYSTERY,

Suffered From Some Internal Complaint, but Its Exact Nature Is Not Known.

HIS LAST ACT CHARACTERISTIC

He Left Instructions That No Information Regarding His Death Should Be Given to Newspapers or His Friends.

London, July 18. The last instructions given by James McNell Whistler, the emi-nent American artist, prior to his death yesterday, were quite characteristic of the man. When an Associated Press repreentative called at the house to-day he was informed that the artist had left stringent instructions that no information whatever regarding his illness or death should be given either to his friends or the newspa-

It has been nearly a year since Mr. Whistler shut up his beautiful studio in the Rue du Bac Paris, and came to live in London. During the interval he seldom returned to Paris. He lived in an old house which he formerly occupied in Cheynewalk, Chelsea. It is a picturesque building facing the Thames and is overgrown with creep-

The studio is at the back of the house. Whistler's friends could not imagine why he returned to London, as he disliked the place, its climate, and despised English art. Whistler had been in bad health ever since he returned to England. He suffered from some internal complaint. He went occasionally to dinner parties with friends, but gradually led a more and more secluded life. The exact nature of his complaint is not known. He grew rapidly worse a few days ago and died quite suddenly yesterday. HIS VIEWS ON ART.

"Why should I not call my works," Whistler is reported to have exclaimed "symphonies, arams, harmonies, noctures and so forth? I know that many good people whose sense of humor is very capacious think my nomenclature funny and myself eccentric. Yes, eccentric is the best adjective they find for me. But why do they not give me credit for meaning something,

and knowing what I mean?" Whistler insisted that as music is the poetry of sound, so is painting the poetry of sight, and that the subject matter had nothing to do with harmony of sound or color. He held that art should be independent of all claptrap; should stand alone and appeal to the artistic sense of the eve or ear without confounding this with emotions entirely foreign to it, as devotion, pity, love patriotism and the like. All these he considered had no kind of concern with art and, therefore, he persisted in calling his works arams and harmonies.

HIS SUIT AGAINST RUSKIN.

His paintings were deliberate experiments in harmonies and contrasts of colors. Among the best known are the "White Girl," "Gold Girl," "Blue Girl," "Nocturne in Blue and Gold," "Harmony in Gray and Green," "Harmony in Brown and Black."
The critics of the day passed harsh judgment upon these paintings, as wanting in form and composition.

Among the loudest in condemnation of Whistler's pictures was Ruskin, who, in a number of his "Fors Cleivigera" denounced one of the noctrunes as "A pot of paint flung in the public face." Whistler sued Ruskin for libel, and the trial, in 1878, was one of the causes celebres of the year. Whistler's cross-examination gave him sarcasm. In the end, Whistler was awarded a farthing damages.

Another dispute in which Whistler was engaged was with Mr. Leyland, the art patron, whose London house he decorated. the famous Peacock Room being the cause of disagreement. He was also engaged in a suit in the Paris courts with Sir William Eden, who, in 1895, brought an action against him to deliver the portrait of Lady Dien, which he had been commissioned to paint. The artist was directed to restore the picture, the head of which he had painted out, and to pay damages and costs.

CHASE'S VISIT TO WHISTLER

William M. Chase has told how his own first call upon Whistler was made while or his way to Madrid, how the call was prolonged to a visit and how finally the sum mer passed and Madrid was forgotten while painted, chatted and quarreled with Whistler in the London studio.

It was during these days that Mr. Chase found opportunity to observe the strange traits of character that astonished so many people, and here he saw that Whistler's absolute and unrelenting devotion to his art had made him the artist he was, as well as the eccentric. Whistler never scrupled to insist upon a lady's coming all the way across London to stand for two minutes for a detail that needed fixing in the painting of the dress, for nature was his invariable master, and he insisted that

On the other hand, though Whistler de lighted in admitting crowds, yet no social engagement was ever strong enough to vie with the demands of the muse. One of this witty man's sayings came out while Chase was urging him to stop work and get off to a dinner party where he was pledged. It did not move the man to be told the dinner was growing cold and the guests were waiting for the lion. He uttered inarticulate grunts and painted on while Chase scolded. Finally, Whistler turned around and said:

"Chase, what a nuisance you are. The idea of leaving a beautiful thing like this to go eat with people."

Again Chase urged him to keep an important engagement with an American traveling in England and limited for time. The engagement involved important finan cial business for the artist, but he could scarcely be torn from the easel. When work was suspended much time was expended on the usual elaborate toilet, and the two finally set forth, Whistler carrying the slender wand made famous by Du Maurier's caricature. This time it was used to prod the horse that dragged their han-

After traveling long stretches of London streets and nearly reaching the end of the journey, Whistler suddenly ordered the cabman to turn about and retrace many steps, then to thread in and out odd streets, Chase sulkily protesting, until he ordered the driver to draw up before a green-gro-

"There," said the enthusiastic artist, "is a bit of color for you. That's fine. Only I shall have that box of oranges placed on the opposite side of the doorway. I shall come and do that some time." Then when the mood had passed the

journey was resumed. A LESSON TO A PUPIL

Once in a criticism he took the brush Once in a criticism he took the brush from a pupil's hand, and with one careful stroke painted in an upper lip; so true was the modeling, so skillful the brush work that all the hardness and rounding of the teeth beneath, the indentation of the center of the lip and double connection at the nostril were faithfully reproduced; with a written by the artist himself, lays down avenues.

WHISTLER'S CREED FOR

GUIDANCE OF ARTISTS.

The ceremonies will commence at 5 o'clock. The First Degree will be exemplified by the officers of St. Louis Council and the Second Degree by the officers of Kentrick Council. The Major Degree will be exemplified by District Deputy John H. Leahy and his assistants. The ceremonies will commence at 5 o'clock. The First Degree will be exemplified by the officers of St. Louis Council and the Second Degree by the officers of Kentrick Council. The Major Degree will be exemplified by District Deputy John H. Leahy and his assistants. The ceremonies will commence at 5 o'clock. The First Degree will be exemplified by the officers of St. Louis Council and the Second Degree by the officers of Kentrick Council. The Major Degree will be exemplified by District Deputy John H. Leahy and his assistants. The ceremonies will commence at 5 o'clock. The First Degree will be exemplified by the officers of St. Louis Council and the Second Degree by the officers of St. Louis Council and the Second Degree will be exemplified by District Deputy John H. Leahy and his assistants. The ceremonies will be followed by a banquet at the West End Hotel.

COUNTESS CELLI SEEKS DIVORCE FROM HER HUSBAND IN VENICE.



COUNTESS MIRIAM CELLI,
Former St. Louis violicist, who has filed suit for divorce.

Countess Mirlam Donna Celli, who was | because it is easier to obtain a divorce here second violinist in the St. Louis Choral Symphony orchestra lasteseason, and who is well known in St. Louis music circles, has filed a suit for a divorce from Count Augustine Celli of Venice, Italy, in the Circuit Court at Knoxville, Tenn. The intimate friends of the Countess in

The intimate friends of the Countess in this city knew that she was planning to seek a divorce, and the announcement of the filing of the sult occasioned no surprise. Countess Celli is a daughter of the late James Williams, who was United States Minister to Turkey during the administration of President Buchanan. In the early ninettes she met Count Celli and married him. The domestic relations of the Count him. The domestic relations of the Count and Countess were not happy, and about two years ago she came to the United States, partly, so some of her friends say, is 28 years old and has three children.

touch of his thumb he joined lip and cheek. The students stood around breathless with dmiration. No man other than Velasquez and Whistler could have equaled the per formance, and they knew it-and Whistler knew it, as he smilingly passed on, appear ing unfeignedly proud of his achievement.
Whistler's methods of teaching were original. He laid little stress on drawing. He hated and despised academic treatment. He wanted the pupil to paint. A few careful charcoal strokes on the canvas as a guide, the rest to be drawn in with brush and

color. And he preached simplicity-as few tones as possible, as low as possible. But it is painful to record that the endeavors of a certain proportion of the class to attempt the achievements of the master in this respect resulted in a unique crop of posters. The constant theme of his discourse wa "mixtures." He advised a pupil to get first on his palette a correct and sufficient mix-

ture of each tone required for his picture. Often he would give a long criticism without so much as glancing at the canvas-a criticism on the mixtures he found on the pupil's palette, and he himself would work indefinitely at the colors, using up large quantities of paint, and all the while talking, till it appeared to him to be satisfactory, "and then," says the enthusiastic young artist, "when he did take some of the color and transfer it to the canvas, why, it would just sing."

In regard to the use of flat tones and the preparation of correct mixtures in large quantities, he often remarked: "House painters have the right idea about

painting, God bless them." "Allow my masterplece to go to such a

place as Chicago? Never! And my reputation and the dignity of the artistic profession? Never!" Whistler is credited with having made

this vehement remark when Mrs. Harold Peck of the Virginia Hotel asked him is 1896 to ship to Chicago a painting of Miss Marion Peck, executed by the artist in Paris and London under romantic circum

HIS MASTERPIECE.

The fact that Miss Peck gave him more than ninety sittings for the picture and that the artist's price for it was paid promptly upon its completion adds a flavor to the story which makes it worthy of preservation as a real Whistler master-

The picture was begun at the Paris studio of Whistler, shortly after Mrs. Peck and her daughter went abroad. There was a cordial friendship between the artist and his patrons, and it is said that he found in his American study a blending of characteristics which delighted him as a type both rare and artistic. He lent himself to his task with the devotion seen when an

artist paints his genius without regard to financial considerations. Again and again Miss Beck posed, while Whistler caught her personality upon his canvas. The study was life size, a standing posture, and its spirit betrayed Whistler's own. The picture at length was completed, but it was still retained in the artist's possession-he wanted a few more opportune poses for an alteration or two in details. The portrait went with its au-

thor at the time of his return to London. When Mrs. Peck and Miss Peck were it London, the last exactions were complied with, and the portrait was finished beyond even the author's cavil. It delighted the patrons as much as it did the artist, and those who were permitted to see it praised it as a masterpiece. And then being about to return home, Mrs. Peck spoke of sending it to Chicago.

"Send it to Chicago?" the painter gasped. Separation from his creation probably entered the Whistler mind, for the first tim and with a pang. He forgot possibly that he had months ago accepted a generous price for it. "Allow my masterpiece to go to such a place as Chicago? Never! And my reputation and the dignity of the artist's profession? Never!"

WHISTLER'S CREED FOR

than in Italy.
She visited relatives at Knoxville until about a year ago, when she came to St. Louis. As she is an accomplished musician, she soon found a place in the Choral-Symphony Orchestra, and with that organization she played throughout the winter. About six weeks ago she returned to Knoxville. She expects to return to Italy

In her petition for divorce, the Countess charges that five years after her marriage her husband began to spend long periods away from home and to squander his money on other women. She also charges that he pawned her jewelry in order to obtain cash, and that he finally went away

some of Whistler's tenets as to black-

and-white work: "L That in art it is criminal to go beyoud the means used in its exercise. "2. That the space to be covered should

always be in proper relation to the means used for covering It. "3. That in etching the means used or the instrument employed, being the finest possible point, the space to be covered should

be small in proportion. "4. That all attempts to overstep the limits insisted upon by such proportions are in-artistic thoroughly, and tend to reveal the paucity of the means used instead of conealing the same as required by art in its

"5. That the huge plate, therefore, is an offense-its undertakings are unbecoming determination and ignorance-its accomplishment a triumph of unthinking carnestness and uncontrollable energy-en-

downments of the 'Duffer.'
"6. That the custom of 'remarque' em anates from the amateur and reflects his foolish facility beyond the border of his picture, thus testifying to his unscientific sense of its dignity.

"7. That it is odious. "8. That, indeed, there should be no mar gin on the proof to receive such 'remarque.' "9. That the habit of margin, again, dates from the outsider, and continues with the collector in his unreasoning connoisseur ship-taking curious pleasure in the quan-

tity of paper. "10. That the picture ending where the frame begins, and in the case of the etching the white mount, being inevitably, because of its color, the frame, the picture thus extends itself irrelevantly through the margin to the mount,

"II. That wit of this kind would leave six inches of raw canvas between the painting and its gold frame, to delight the purchaser with the quality of the cloth."

BRYAN SCORES CLEVELAND IN SPEECH AT CHICAGO.

Tells His Hearers That the Greatest Peril to the Party Is Return to Position of 1892-1896.

Chicago, July 18.-William Jennings Bry an addressed several thousand enthusiastic Democrats at the Chicago Democracy picnic

it Brand's Park to-day. He made special reference to the possible candidacy of Grover Cleveland in 1904 and the latter and his supporters were bitterly excoriated. Among other things the speak-

"We are handleapped just now by the fact that the last Democratic administration that we had was more subservient to corporate dictation than any Republican administration that had preceded it, and the record of that administration has been a millstone about the party's neck ever

since. "The influence exerted by Wall street over the administration's policy, the use of patronage to reward those who betrayed patronage to reward those who betrayed their constituents and the employment of the most reprehensible of Republican methods made the administration a stench in the nostrils of the people and kept in the Republican party many who were disgusted at that party's course. The odium which Mr. Cleveland's second administration brought upon the party which elected him did more to defeat the party than any one plank of the Chicago platform or even than all the planks that were most severely criticised. But for the repudiation of the administration it would have been impossible to make any campaign at all, and even the repudiation, thorough and complete as it was, could not completely disinfect the party. "The greatest menace that the party has to meet to-day is not the probability but the possibility of the party's return to the position that it occupied from 1892 to 1896."

WILL INSTITUTE NEW COUNCIL

Knights of Columbus Will Exemplify Degrees at West End Hall. D'Andres Council, Knights of Columbus No. 800, will be instituted this afternoon in West End Hall, Vandeventer and Finney

EXPERTS CONSIDER

Committee Which Is to Draft New Bill Studies Different Plans of Advocates.

SHAW SUBMITS A SCHEME.

Proposes to Allow Banks Additional Issue of 25 Per Cent of Capital Subject to Tax of 5 Per Cent.

Washington, July 18.-Since a semioficial utterance from Oyster Ray made it practically certain that financial legislaion is to be undertaken at the extra sesdon of Congress coincidently with conclusive action on the Cuban treaty, there has been renewed speculation as to the character of the proposed legislation.

The Impression was given from Oyster Bay that the President would recommend one of the general schemes of financial legislation which have been proposed in Congress and the advocates of each plan have been claiming the President would back their especial pets. The President was described as contemplating a ringing message to Congress at the meeting of the extra session in which he would clearly outline the cure for existing evils in the currency situation.

Thus far, however, nobody has been able to definitely declare the nature of the scheme the President has in mind, but a great deal of guessing is being indulged in. In a general way there are two classes of currency reformers in Congress: First, the financiers who follow Senator Aldrich in his suggestion for a permanent increase of the bank currency, the substitution of bonds other than Government bonds as security for deposit of public moneys, thereby releasing Government bonds and allowing their use for additional national bank cir-

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE Second, the advocates of "an elastic cur-rency" which would permit the increase of national bank currency in times of need and retire it when it was no longer needed. The term "elastic currency," while very comprehensize, was acceptable to the aver-age member of Congress who appreciated that it covered a situation often complained of by the bankers and business men of his section. He felt that at the proper time some financial experts of the banking and currency committee might be able to write law for "an elastic currency" and that it would be all right.

Lately the elastic currency people have been claiming that President Roosevelt was with them. They point to his financial speech delivered at Quincy, Ill., April 29, after Secretary Shaw had been with him on the train for several days. The President said:

dent said:

"Our currency laws recently have been improved by specific declarations intended to secure permanency of values. But this does not imply that these laws may not be still further improved and strengthened.

"It is well-nigh universally admitted that our currency system is wanting in elasticity; that is, the volume does not respond to the varying needs of the country as a whole, nor to the varying needs of different localities. "Our people scarcely need to be reminded that grain-raising communities require a larger volume of currency at harvest time than during the summer months. The same principle applies to every industry, to every community. ommunity.
"Our currency laws need such modification

"Our currency laws need such modification as will insure the parity of every dollar coined or issued by the Government, and such expansion and contraction of our currency as will promptly and automatically respond to the varying demands of commerce.

"Permanent increases would be dangerous, permanent contraction ruinous; but the needed elasticity must be brought about by provisions which will permit both contraction and expansion as the varying needs of the several communities and business interests may require."

ests may require."

In circles where the subject has been discussed in the last few days it was rumored that Secretary Shaw has outlined the general principles of the scheme of elastic currency and that these are now being taken under consideration by the financial experts who will be called upon to draft a bill. They were said to be as follows:

SECRETARY SHAW'S PLAN. "It is proposed to authorize the issuance of 'additional currency' by national banks

up to 25 per cent of the amount of their capital. "On this the Government would place a tax of, say, 5 per cent per annum. Because of this tax banks would only call for
the additional currency in time of greatest
stringency—that is, interest on loans would
have to be higher than 5 per cent to induce a bank to go to the expense of issuing
additional currency. The instant interest
rates dropped below 5 per cent this currency would retire automatically."

The two classes of finance reformers in
Congress represent two ideas. The Western
men simply want to provide more money
when great crops are to be moved and
when settlements are to be made by Western merchants with Eastern manufacturers
and dealers. tax of, say, 5 per cent per annum. Be-

ern merchants with Eastern manufacturers and dealers.

The Eastern men, it is claimed are more concerned in establishing the value of other classes of securities than Government bonds and furnishing the basis for a permanent increase of money which can be used in the great promotion schemes of Wall Street.

There is likely to be sharp division of opinion in Congress over the subject of financial relief. There is no other subject upon which statesmen are more intolerant than the measures of financial relief which they espouse.

they espouse.

There will be much dehate and discussion, without doubt, and the possibility of eventwithout doubt, and the possibility of event-ual failure to agree with collapse of all plans.

It is said, however, that if the President and Secretary Shaw have agreed upon a financial bill, and if the President finds it compatible with all the circumstances of the case to recommend the bill definitely in a message to Congress, there is possibility of compromise, which will give at least a partial measure of relief to the many interests clamoring therefor.

MORE TICKET BROKER SUITS. Wabash Railroad Company Asks

Injunctions in Eleven Cases.

The Wabash Railroad Company began eleven more suits yesterday in the Circuit Court to restrain ticket brokers from dealing in nontransferable tickets. No temporary injunction is asked. The cases will be allowed to take the regular course, and come up for trial, with the suits

filed heretofore, at the October term of court. The suits filed yesterday are against the American Cut Rate Ticket Company, George L. Hirt, Simon Steiner, J. J. Caffrey and E. J. Gildersleeve, Claude and Max Schubach, Wasserman & Co., Walter Clinton. William Schubach and Walter E. Sugg, R. H. McCluskey, Charles J. Billings and Charles J. Leonard.

FACH GETS DIVORCE DECREE.

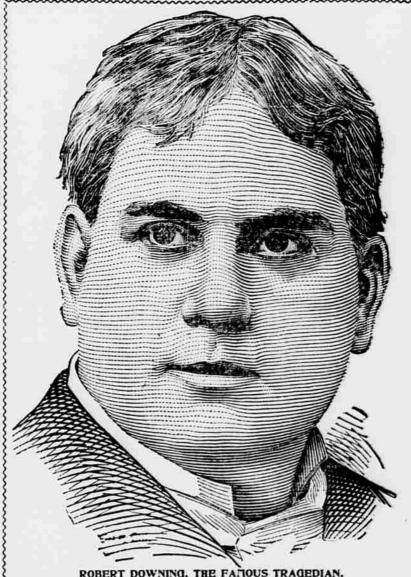
Wife Receives \$1,000 and Household Effects in Lieu of Alimony.

Judge McElhinney of the Clayton Circuit Court yesterday granted Theodore W. Fach, vice president of the National Water Defecating Company of St. Louis, a decree of divorce from his wife, Elvira M. Fach. By agreement Mrs. Fach accepted \$1,000 from her husband in lieu of alimony. She also received the furniture and effects in their home, on Marshall avenue, in Webster Groves.

The Fachs were married November 5, 1902. and lived together until April 22, 1906.

SUMMER CATARRH SO LITTLE UNDERSTOOD

CURRENCY MEASURE Claims Many Thousands. A Great Tragedian's Thanks to Pe-ru-na.



A MONG the greatest, if not the greatest, of American tragedians is Robert Downing. For years he has held American audiences spellbound with his thrilling interpretation of tragedy. Few people realize what exhaustless energy it requires of a man to keep up this terrible drain of nervous force. If the truth were known it would be found without doubt that few if any of the leading stage artists are without some tonic or nerve invigorator to enable them to keep themselves in a state of absolute health.

Robert Downing, the subject of our sketch, was recently interviewed by the press on this subject. Mr. Downing promptly and emphatically gave the whole credit of his splendld physical condition to Peruna, saying:

"I find it a preventive against all sudden summer ills that swoop upon one in changing climates and water. It is the finest traveling companion and safeguard against malarial influences. "You may notice that persons in poor health always find the heat most intolerable; this I avoid by using Peruna. I know by the thermometer that the weather is hot, yet I have felt the heat less this summer than ever.

"The cooling action of Peruna on the mucous membrane makes it invalu-

able to actors and singers, as it does away with that tendency to sudden boarseness so apt to overtake one on emerging from a hot dressing-room to the drafty stage.
"To sum it up, Peruna has done me more good than any tonic I have ever

taken."-Robert Downing.

Mrs. Hannah Lind, 1122 E. Long sf., Columbus, O., says:

"I was for many years a victim of nervous prostration and neuralgia. I would have spells during which my suffering was great. All sorts of treatment was tried, from which I received little or no benefit. Doctors were employed and various kinds of medicines used. Except to give temporary relief, there was no appreciable change in my condition. At least I was induced to try a bottle of Peruna, and, after using two bottles of this medicine, I found myself more improved than from all the other treatment I ever received. I always try to keep Peruna in the house, as I then feel safe from my nervous attacks. It is a wonderful medicine for nervous women, and I recommend

Route

Building ATTRACTIVE TOURS

To Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and return, from St. Louis, \$25.00.

To Salt Lake City, Ogden and return, from St. Louis, \$38.00. To the Black Hills District, Hot Springs and

return, from St. Louis, \$27.90. To St. Paul, Minneapolis and return, from St. Louis, \$18.50. To San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ta-

coma, Seattle and return, from St. Louis, August 1st to 14th, inclusive, \$47.50-direct routes. Through the Yellowstone Park and return, from St. Louis, with five and one-half days' accommoda-

tions, \$104.00. Homeseekers' Excursions-The first and third Tuesdays of each month, one fare plus \$2, round trip.

With the Burlington's strong main lines to Denver, Billings and St. Paul, it offers scores of attractive tours through the West.

City Ticket Office, S. W. Cor. Broadway and Olive St. General Passenger Agent, 604 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"FOLLOW THE FLAG." LOW EXCURSION RATESто.....



Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota

WABASH LINE

SOLID TRAINS To Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Ticket Office: Olive and Eighth Streets.